

8/8/78

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Kraft & Gammill to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 40 pp., re: recommendations & resumes	8/7/78	C
Telegram	to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 2 pp., re: draft of correspondence to Foreign Heads of State <i>opened per RAC NLC 126-13-38-1-5, 6/12/13</i>	8/8/78	A
Draft	draft of message from Pres. Carter,, w/attachments 2 pp., re: correspondence w/ Foreign Head of State <i>declass guidelines, 6/12/13</i>	8/8/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday - August 8, 1978

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

7:58 Mr. Gene Wenstrom, Democratic Congressional
(2 min.) Candidate, 7th District, Minnesota. (Mr. Frank
Moore) - The Oval Office.

8:00 Breakfast with Congressional Leaders. (Mr. Frank
(60 min.) Moore) - First Floor Family Dining Room.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:30 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Frank Carlucci and
(30 min.) Mr. Hamilton Jordan - Oval Office.

2:05 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter en route
Andrews AFB and New York City.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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8 AUG 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *JTM*
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report on Niagara Falls (Love Canal)
Landfill Site

The attached is a brief fact sheet on the background of the Niagara Falls landfill site, the Love Canal. The information describes the history of the site as well as the current status of Federal action in the incident.

Attachment

FACT SHEET
Niagara Falls Landfill Site
"Love Canal"

History

- The Love Canal was planned in the early 1900's as a shipping canal on the United States side of the Niagara Falls.
- The Canal, never completed, was sold to Hooker Electrochemical Company in the 1930's and served as a depository for chemical and other solid and liquid waste, apparently in compliance with all applicable laws of the time.
- In 1953, the Canal dump site was covered and sold to the county as a site for a school as well as to a developer for the construction of homes adjacent to, but not on, the site itself (see attached map).
- Contamination of the site's surface as well as neighboring properties has been noted for the past several years. Contamination of basements and homes, through waste-contaminated water seepage has occurred more recently.
- Preliminary health studies indicate problems are of a chronic rather than acute nature, involving potential liver malfunction, fetal disformation, and aborted pregnancies.
- The landfill site is bordered by single family homes. The school, located on the site itself, has now been closed for the fall.

Current Status

- The State Department of Health has recommended that families with children under two years old and pregnant women located near the site should leave the area.
- The State has appropriated \$500,000 to undertake monitoring as well as human health studies.
- The Federal Government is being pressed to provide assistance in the situation. An emergency declaration has been made.

Federal Action

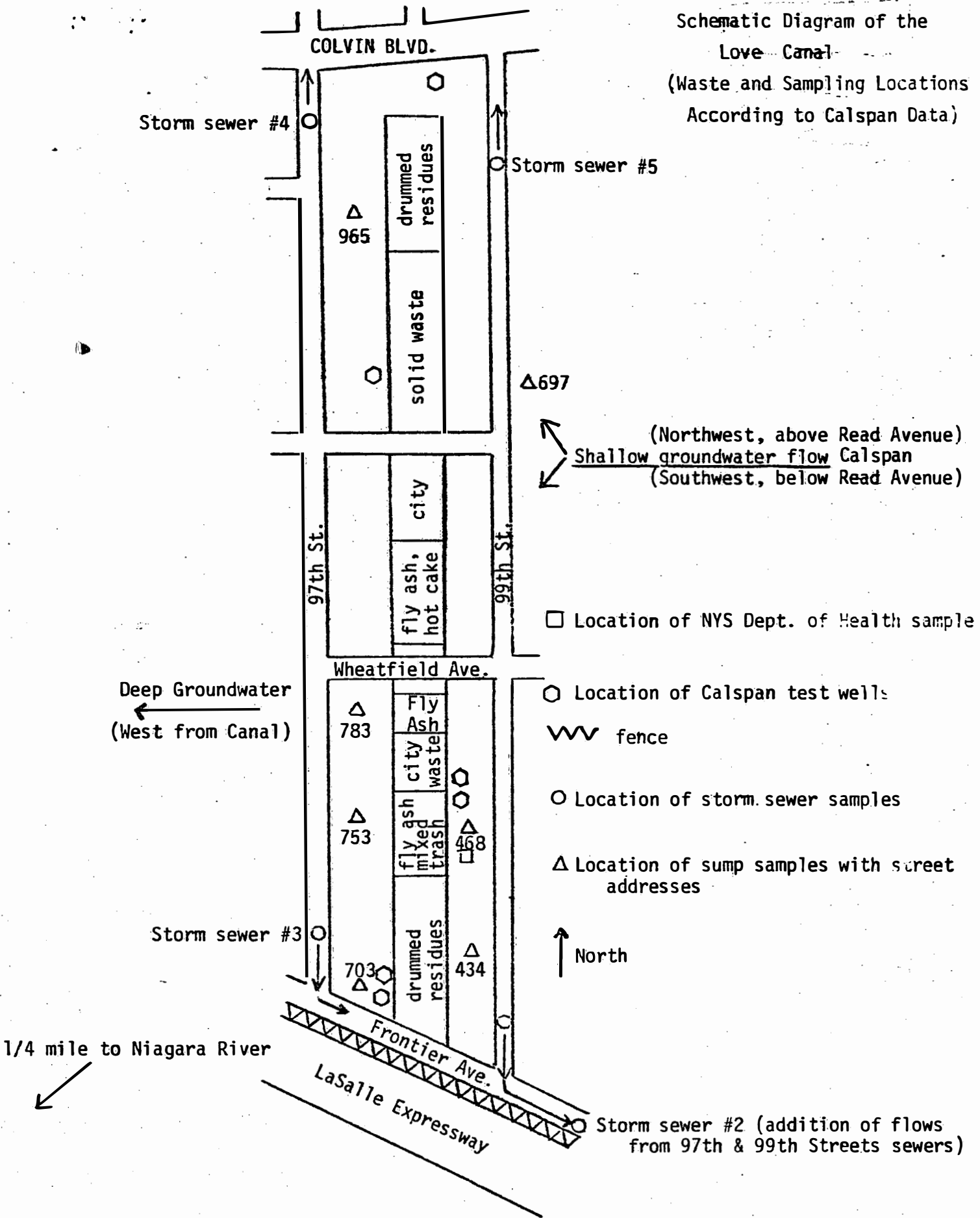
- Prior to the emergency declaration, Director McIntyre discussed possible options for Federal action with Senator Moynihan as well as Administrator Costle. The Director suggested the

following option to Senator Moynihan for his consideration:

- The Federal Government would provide up to \$4 million through the Solid Waste Act to be matched by State funds for initial cleanup of the Canal.
 - The Solid Waste Act provides authority for EPA to "render assistance to promote demonstrations involving adverse health effects present in solid waste and methods to eliminate such effects and for improvements in land disposal practices."
 - The use of this authority will tend to limit the precedent setting nature of Federal direct involvement in cleaning up local dumps. The potential budget threat is quite great, as there are hundreds of local dumps in the country with the potential for seepage. These problems have traditionally been a local or State responsibility.
- The emergency declaration will make available other types of assistance if necessary, particularly in reference to the people involved. The FDAA personnel are meeting with several agencies today to determine appropriate courses of action.
- The State has assumed responsibility for relocating the families most endangered by the situation.

Attachment

Schematic Diagram of the
Love Canal
(Waste and Sampling Locations
According to Calspan Data)



Tues 9/30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/8/78

Mr. President:

Do you have any interest in
inviting 20-25 people from Georgia
who worked on the Chattahoochee
Park bill to the White House for
a short signing ceremony before
you leave on vacation? I'm
thinking of folks like Claude Terry,
Joe Tanner, Jack Burris, Glenn
Davis etc. Not a Rose Garden event
but just ask them into the Oval Office
as you signed it. Rosalynn has
expressed interest in this.

ok - Rose garden JK
Phil
Phil
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mide deteriorating
Personal abuse
Begin bypassed
Sadat vulnerable
Lebanon conflict
Sadat plans - Oct?
Direct talks out
My initiative 9/5 / David
Response
Narrow differences
Clear air

August 8, 1978 leadership breakfast

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Leadership breakfast -

Uganda embargo fiscal
LH Fountain. Supp. Assistance

Tax

Energy

Mid term conf 12/8-10 Memphis

Rhodesia

Turkey (Byrd & Wright)

* Civil Service

Foreign aid (Wright)

Syria

Intel Surveillance Act

Tuition Tax Credit

TIP

CUN

CETA

Tax

ERA

Ethics

Budget

Noise

Dereg

Hwy / Mass Transit

Counter cyclical

Who uses

Do E

Bob

Civil/Env - moving(?)

Energy is it!

11:15 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jerry Rafshoon

SUBJECT: U. S. News and World Report Interview

Attached are the briefing papers for the U.S. News and World Report interview. Most of them are the same as those for Business Week. It should be easier to drive home the themes in this interview since the questions will be more general.

To make the themes and priorities even more dramatic and memorable we have simplified, without basically changing, the formula:

"We're trying to get control of major problems in three crucial areas - energy, economy, efficiency."

Say it over and over. Make sure they get the message. If we're successful, it will be on the cover.

If we repeat the "three E's" ad nauseum for the next ninety days they should sink in. Hopefully columnists will pick up the theme. At the end of this Congressional session we can claim some victory in each area.

You should never miss a chance to plug them.

Over the next ninety days you will have a series of major television, newspaper and magazine interviews. Taken as a whole, this is your best opportunity to impress clearly on the public consciousness your principal themes and priorities. To do this, you must be thematic. Each interview should leave a clear impression of who you are and what you're trying to do. Your answers should not be designed to impress the interviewer but to deliver a clear, simple and memorable message to the reader or viewer. This will mean, among other things, simple repetition of your basic points within each interview and throughout the series.

Our basic theme is: GETTING CONTROL. You, as President, are attempting to lead the nation in getting control of our most basic problems -- energy, economy, efficiency in government. You should avoid dwelling on foreign affairs. You can answer such questions briefly and then return to domestic matters by saying: "Our strength abroad depends upon our strength at home which is why I'm so concerned about our problems with energy, economy and efficiency."

The "Getting Control" theme unites the many different efforts you have been making (since nearly all of them involve wrestling with long-neglected problems); it explains some of the difficulties we have encountered (since these

issues are intractable, and dealing with them is an unglamorous task); and it highlights their importance, since dealing with them successfully will mean a fundamental change in the quality of our national life.

Following are some general subjects on which you are likely to be asked questions and on which you definitely want to dwell -- even if not asked. In each section the major thematic point that you should make is stated first -- in capital letters. Remember, these are exclusive interviews with the President of the United States. They will run even if the interviewer thinks you have been too simple or repetitive or unresponsive. So, forget the interviewer; speak to the reader or viewer and repeat your themes simply and forcefully over and over and over.

GENERAL (What are the goals of your Administration?)

WE NEED TO GET CONTROL OVER THE MAJOR PROBLEMS THAT FACE OUR COUNTRY AND THERE ARE THREE THAT ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT: ENERGY, THE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT. DURING THE CRISES OF VIETNAM AND WATERGATE WE NEGLECTED THESE CRITICAL AREAS OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE. SINCE 1974 OIL IMPORTS HAVE DOUBLED AND WE STILL HAVE NO ENERGY POLICY IN THIS COUNTRY. INFLATION HAS BEEN WITH US FOR TEN YEARS NOW AND IS STILL GROWING. WHEN I CAME INTO OFFICE UNEMPLOYMENT WAS NEARLY EIGHT PERCENT (7.8%) - MUCH TOO HIGH. OUR GOVERNMENT IS TOO BIG, OUR BUREAUCRACY UNMANAGEABLE, OUR TAXES TOO HIGH. EVERYTHING I HAVE DONE SINCE BECOMING PRESIDENT HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO LEAD OUR NATION TOWARDS BETTER CONTROL OF THESE AND OTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

ACHIEVEMENTS

SINCE I TOOK OFFICE, I HAVE BEEN WORKING TO HELP OUR NATION GET CONTROL OF THE MOST SERIOUS AND IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE IT, PRIMARILY IN THE AREA OF ENERGY, THE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT, AND I THINK WE HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS. THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AMERICAN WORKERS HAS DROPPED BY NEARLY ONE-FIFTH, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IS AT ITS LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 1974. WE HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT GAINS IN REAL INCOME AND IN HOUSING STARTS. WE HAVE PASSED A \$21 BILLION PROGRAM FOR FURTHER ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND ENSURED THE VIABILITY OF SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH THE YEAR 2000. WE ARE BRINGING THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY UNDER CONTROL FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, REDUCING WASTE, RED-TAPE AND UNNEEDED DELAY. OUR NATION HAS STRENGTHENED ITS RELATIONS WITH OUR NATO ALLIES, AND WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICAN AND AFRICA, AND WE'RE RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE FREE WORLD FOR ONCE AGAIN PUTTING OUR NATION'S NAME FORWARD IN THE NAME OF HUMAN RIGHTS. I THINK WE'RE RESTORING OUR PEOPLE'S TRUST IN THEIR GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, AND I WILL CONTINUE TO WORK TO EARN THAT TRUST WITH FURTHER PROGRESS LIKE WE HAVE MADE IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS.

THE POLLS

I LEARNED AS GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA THAT YOU CAN'T RUN A GOVERNMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE OPINION POLLS. IN THE SHORT TIME THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN IN OFFICE, WE HAVE TRIED TO TAKE ON SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUES OUR NATION FACES -- ENERGY, THE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT. ANYONE WHO WANTS TO TAKE THE LEAD ON A DIFFICULT ISSUE HAS TO INVEST A LOT OF TIME EXPLAINING AND EDUCATING. FOUR YEARS AGO, WHEN I WAS SAYING WE NEEDED TO MAKE GOVERNMENT MORE COMPETENT, MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT WAS A STRANGE THEME FOR A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. NOW IT'S WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF OUR MAJOR POLICY CHALLENGES. I THINK THE POLLS REFLECT DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE PACE OF PROGRESS, RATHER THAN DISAGREEMENT WITH OUR GOALS. I HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED WITH THE PACE TOO -- AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE ARE STARTING TO MOVE MUCH MORE QUICKLY NOW.

-- (We recommend not dwelling on the details of the polls -- such as regional breakdowns or personal popularity versus performance rating -- since that suggests that you are spending your time poring over the results instead of charting your own independent course.)

ENERGY

9X/64w
THE LONGER WE GO WITHOUT A NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN,
THE MORE WE HURT OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, OUR DOLLAR,
OUR ECONOMY, AND OUR NATIONAL SECURITY. MORE THAN HALF
OUR OIL COMES FROM ABROAD. THESE HUGE IMPORTS -- UP FROM
\$4.7 BILLION IN 1972 TO \$42 BILLION TODAY -- FUEL INFLATION
AND LEAVE OUR ECONOMY AT THE MERCY OF A FOREIGN CARTEL.
WITHOUT AN ENERGY PLAN, WE WILL CONTINUE TO WASTE MORE
ENERGY THAN ANY NATION ON EARTH. CONGRESS HAS MADE
ENCOURAGING PROGRESS ON MANY PARTS OF THE ENERGY PLAN I
PROPOSED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO. HOW WELL IT DOES WITH THE
REST WILL TELL WHETHER WE ARE MATURE ENOUGH AS A NATION TO
PUT BROAD NATIONAL INTEREST AHEAD OF NARROW SPECIAL INTERESTS.
I THINK WE ARE.

Answers to specific questions likely to be raised:

Q: Will OPEC raise oil prices later this year?

A: There is a world surplus of oil right now. I hope
OPEC nations will see that their long-term interest lies
in strengthening the world economy by keeping prices stable.
Our own long-term interest lies in the adoption of a sound
national energy plan.

Q: What about basing oil prices on the value of some "basket" of currencies, to make up for the dollar's decline?

A: There is no reason to anticipate a long-term depreciation of the dollar in terms of other currencies. Besides, the dollar will move up and down over time relative to any basket of currencies. And the dollar's relative purchasing power is now only slightly below its early 1974 level, just after the big increase in oil prices. Moreover, we are determined to take the fundamental measures on inflation, energy and exports which are necessary to strengthen the dollar. I'm sure the OPEC countries will take these measures into account.

UNEMPLOYMENT

IN THE 18 MONTHS SINCE THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSED ITS ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE, OUR NATION HAS ENJOYED ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR HISTORY. SIX MILLION MORE PEOPLE ARE AT WORK TODAY THAN AT THE END OF 1976. THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE HAS FALLEN BY 17 PERCENT AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS GONE DOWN BY MORE THAN 1 1/2 PERCENTAGE POINTS. WE'VE SAVED \$18 BILLION IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND MORE THAN \$4 BILLION IN WELFARE THAT WE WOULD HAVE HAD TO PAY IF THE RATE HAD NOT COME DOWN.

THERE ARE STILL TOO MANY PEOPLE OUT OF WORK -- ESPECIALLY AMONG THE YOUNG AND MANY MINORITY GROUPS -- BUT THE PROGRESS SO FAR PROVES THE SUCCESS OF THE BALANCED, TARGETED STIMULUS PLAN WE PROPOSED LAST YEAR. THE SAME CAREFUL APPROACH WILL ENABLE US TO CONTINUE REDUCTIONS IN UNEMPLOYMENT -- WHILE FIGHTING TODAY'S MAIN ECONOMIC PROBLEM, WHICH IS INFLATION.

INFLATION

OUR NATION HAS MADE VERY STRONG ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS -- WE'VE CUT THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY NEARLY ONE-FIFTH SINCE I BECAME PRESIDENT. BECAUSE OF THIS, WE'VE BECOME VERY AWARE OF THE INFLATION PROBLEM, WHICH HAS BEEN WITH US NOW FOR TEN YEARS, AND WON'T GO AWAY EASILY. IT WILL BE A LONG, TOUGH STRUGGLE, BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL SLOW INFLATION AND EVENTUALLY "TOP THE CURVE." I HAVE CALLED FOR A VOLUNTARY EFFORT TO MODERATE OUR WAGE AND PRICE DEMANDS, TO WHICH MANY LABOR AND BUSINESS LEADERS HAVE ALREADY POSITIVELY RESPONDED, AND SUBMITTED A FEDERAL BUDGET WHICH GREATLY REDUCES WASTE AND UNNEEDED SPENDING. IT ISN'T EASY TO SAY "NO" TO ANY SPENDING PROGRAM -- ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH TANGIBLE BENEFITS -- BUT AS PRESIDENT I AM WILLING TO PROTECT THE OVER-ALL INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND SAY "NO" TO SELFISH SPECIAL INTERESTS, REGARDLESS OF THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

MY PHILOSOPHY IS TO CONCENTRATE NOT JUST ON THE INTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, BUT ON THEIR REAL-WORLD EFFECT. THE BEST INTENTIONS IN THE WORLD WILL DO NO GOOD UNLESS WE KNOW HOW TO PAY FOR THEM AND HOW TO CARRY THEM OUT. SO I THINK A RESPONSIBLE, PHASED APPROACH TO HEALTH INSURANCE IS ONE THAT WILL MAKE SURE WE GET THE RESULTS WE WANT, AND WILL GIVE US CONTROL OVER THE COSTS. THE LAST THING WE NEED IS ANOTHER PROGRAM WE CAN'T AFFORD AND CAN'T MANAGE. I DISAGREED WITH DOUG FRASER AND SENATOR KENNEDY ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BECAUSE THEIR APPROACH GAVE INADEQUATE ATTENTION TO INFLATION.

THE PLAN I HAVE PROPOSED WILL PROTECT AMERICAN FAMILIES FROM CATASTROPHIC MEDICAL CARE COSTS; IT WILL GIVE US CONTROL OVER SOARING MEDICAL COSTS; AND IT WILL LET US LOOK AT EACH STEP ALONG THE WAY, SO THAT WE WILL KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THE COSTS ARE BEFORE WE GO AHEAD. IT'S A HARDER FIGHT TO CONTROL SOARING MEDICAL COSTS THAN JUST TO POUR MORE MONEY INTO THE SWOLLEN MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM. BUT THAT IS THE FIGHT WE'RE GOING TO MAKE.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

THE FISCAL 1979 BUDGET PROVIDES MORE THAN \$50 BILLION FOR SALARIES AND BENEFITS, NOT INCLUDING POSTAL SERVICE AND THE MILITARY. TAXPAYERS HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT A GOOD RETURN ON THIS INVESTMENT. BUT TOO OFTEN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE REWARDS MEDIOCRITY ALMOST AS WELL AS MERIT. THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS I HAVE PROPOSED TO CONGRESS WOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO LET MANAGERS MANAGE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING CIVIL SERVANTS FROM IMPROPER POLITICAL INTERFERENCE OR ABUSE. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO RESTORE THE BELIEF -- WHICH MOST OF US GREW UP TAKING FOR GRANTED -- THAT CIVIL SERVANTS SHOULD SERVE THE CITIZENS. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO REWARD MERIT AND EXCELLENCE IN PERFORMANCE. THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY THERE HAS BEEN OVERWHELMING PUBLIC SUPPORT, BUT THE OPPONENTS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ARE MARSHALLING THEIR FORCES TO GUT THE BILL. THEY ARE TRYING TO DELAY IT TO DEATH. IF THIS BILL DOESN'T PASS IN THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS IT WILL BE MUCH, MUCH HARDER TO IMPLEMENT GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION, IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY, AND ENHANCE THE PROTECTIONS OF THE MERIT SYSTEM. THE STAKES ARE VERY HIGH.

BUDGET

THE FEDERAL BUDGET WHICH I PROPOSED ELIMINATES UNNEEDED SPENDING AND WASTE, AND GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD MEETING THE GOAL OF ELIMINATING THE FEDERAL DEFICIT. IT PROVIDES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WITH THE SERVICE THEY DESERVE, AND ENSURES THAT THEY GET THE MOST FOR EVERY TAX DOLLAR. WE ARE STRENGTHENING OUR COMMITMENT TO SUCH PROGRAMS AS EDUCATION, HEALTH, CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENTS, JOB TRAINING, AND REVITALIZING OUR URBAN COMMUNITIES. WE ARE MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING NEEDED SOCIAL PROGRAMS. BUT WE ARE CUTTING THE FAT OUT WHEREVER WE FIND IT, TIGHTENING UP OUR BUDGET, AND MAKING SURE THAT OUR GOVERNMENT EFFICIENTLY MEETS THE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE. THIS WAS THE FIRST BUDGET FOR WHICH MY ADMINISTRATION HAD A FULL YEAR TO PREPARE, AND IT WAS THE FIRST TO USE ZERO-BASED BUDGETING. WE HAVE SUCCEEDED THROUGH THIS TECHNIQUE IN REDUCING WASTEFUL SPENDING, AND I AM SURE THAT AS IT IS MORE FULLY IMPLEMENTED, WE WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE MORE EFFICIENT, LESS-COSTLY SERVICE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(Note: Specific illustrations of effect of Zero-Based Budgeting are coming from OMB)

KEMP-ROTH

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS A FREE LUNCH. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MYSELF AND CONGRESSMAN KEMP AND SENATOR ROTH ON THIS ISSUE IS SIMPLY A DISAGREEMENT OVER STRATEGY, AND THE REASON WE DISAGREE IS THAT THEIR STRATEGY IS UNSOUND. THEY THINK YOU CAN KEEP SPENDING UNCHANGED AND JUST CUT TAXES WITHOUT PRODUCING AN APPALING BUDGETARY DEFICIT, AND THEY ARE WRONG. TO CUT TAXES ON THE SCALE THEY PROPOSE WOULD AGGRAVATE THE DEFICIT, IGNITE A WILDFIRE OF INFLATION, AND PUNISH EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY WITH PRICE INCREASES THAT WOULD MORE THAN CONSUME ANYTHING THEY MIGHT HAVE SAVED IN TAXES. MY OWN ECONOMIC STRATEGY IS TO START AT THE BEGINNING -- BY RESTRAINING GOVERNMENT SPENDING, SO THAT WE CAN CUT TAXES, AND ELIMINATE THE BUDGET DEFICIT AS A RESULT. I THINK THAT'S A LOT FAIRER AND A LOT MORE LOGICAL.

CAPITAL GAINS

EVERYONE AGREES WE NEED MORE CAPITAL FORMATION -- WE NEED IT TO BOOST PRODUCTIVITY, TO INCREASE EXPORTS, AND TO AVOID INFLATIONARY BOTTLENECKS. THAT'S WHY I INCLUDED A \$7 BILLION CUT IN TAXES ON CAPITAL INCOME AS PART OF MY TAX PROGRAM. BUT CUTTING THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX ITSELF IS NOT THE BEST, NOR THE MOST DIRECT WAY, TO ACCOMPLISH THE GOAL WE ALL FAVOR. IT'S A PREMATURE STEP, AN UNWISE STEP; BUT IF CONGRESS CHOOSES TO GO AHEAD WITH IT, THEY SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT I AM GOING TO JUDGE THEIR FINAL PRODUCT VERY CLOSELY TO SEE IF IT IS FAIR AND EFFICIENT. IF IT ISN'T -- IF THE BILL THEY PASS LOSES TOO MUCH REVENUE, FAILS TO ENCOURAGE SUFFICIENT CAPITAL FORMATION, OR DOESN'T OFFER ENOUGH HELP FOR MIDDLE-INCOME INVESTORS AND HOMEOWNERS -- THEN I CAN'T SEE ANY REASON WHY I OUGHT TO SIGN IT.

TAXES

I WANT AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD TAX CUT OF ABOUT \$15 BILLION A YEAR. I'D LIKE IT TO BE EVEN BIGGER, BUT WE HAVE TO LIVE IN THE REAL WORLD WITH THE HARD FACTS OF INFLATION AND BUDGET DEFICITS. ONE REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL, THE KEMP-ROTH PLAN, WOULD CREATE A \$100 BILLION DEFICIT BY 1980. ANOTHER -- THE STEIGER-JONES PLAN -- WOULD CUT TAXES FOR PEOPLE EARNING \$25,000 A YEAR BY EXACTLY 25 CENTS A YEAR. THREE THOUSAND PERSONS EARNING MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR WOULD GET AVERAGE TAX CUTS OF \$215,000 AND 110 RICH AMERICANS WOULD WIND UP PAYING NO FEDERAL INCOME TAX AT ALL. MY MORE MODERATE TAX DECREASE WILL STIMULATE THE ECONOMY, DISTRIBUTE THE TAX BURDEN MORE FAIRLY, AND CREATE JOBS BY PROMOTING CAPITAL FORMATION. IF A BILL COMES OUT OF CONGRESS THAT FULFILLS THESE GOALS, I WILL SIGN IT.

BONN SUMMIT

THE AGREEMENTS REACHED AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT WILL MEAN MORE JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS, MORE MARKETS FOR AMERICAN EXPORTS, MORE PROGRESS TOWARD CONTROLLING AMERICA'S ENERGY PROBLEMS. THE KEY TO THIS SUCCESS WAS A SERIES OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, IN WHICH ALL SIDES AGREED TO HELP EACH OTHER. GERMANY AND JAPAN AGREED TO EXPAND THEIR ECONOMIES, WHICH WILL BOOST OUR EXPORT INDUSTRIES. ALL OUR PARTNERS AGREED ON NEW RULES FOR FREER TRADE, WHICH WILL MEAN LOWER PRICES FOR OUR CONSUMERS. THESE AGREEMENTS WILL NOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS OVERNIGHT, BUT THEY GIVE US THE TOOLS WE NEED TO IMPROVE OUR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE. WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN USE THOSE TOOLS DEPENDS ON OUR PROGRESS IN THE TWO CRUCIAL AREAS OF FIGHTING INFLATION AND REDUCING OUR WASTEFUL IMPORTS OF FOREIGN OIL.

THE DOLLAR

A STRONG AND STABLE DOLLAR IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR PROSPERITY AND TO THAT OF OUR ALLIES. WE EXPECT THE DOLLAR TO STABILIZE DURING THE REST OF THIS YEAR, AND WE'RE GOING TO DO WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE THAT HAPPEN. MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, THAT MEANS CONTROLLING OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS SO THAT WE IMPORT LESS OIL, AND SLOWING OUR RATE OF INFLATION. THOSE ARE THE TWO ESSENTIAL STEPS TOWARD A HEALTHIER ECONOMY AND A MORE STABLE DOLLAR. THE AGREEMENTS WE REACHED AT THE BONN SUMMIT AND AT THE MULTI-LATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WILL ALSO BOLSTER OUR COMPETITIVE POSITION. OVERALL, THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK FOR THE DOLLAR IS GOOD.

TRADE

OUR AIM IN THE CURRENT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AND IN
GENERAL IS TO ENCOURAGE FREER TRADE UNDER FAIRER INTER-
NATIONAL RULES. TODAY'S WORLD ECONOMY IS SO INTERDEPENDENT
THAT THIS IS THE ONLY WAY FOR EACH NATION TO ASSURE ITS OWN
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING. WE'RE NOT GOING BACK TO PROTECTIONISM.
IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, THE U.S. HAS STARTED TO CORRECT THE
TRADE DEFICIT. BUT THE ONLY WAY TO REDUCE IT PERMANENTLY
IS TO STOP WASTING AND IMPORTING SO MUCH OIL, TO FIGHT
INFLATION, AND TO ASSIGN A HIGH PRIORITY TO EXPANDING
EXPORTS.

HUMAN RIGHTS

OUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE FOR THE BETTER; THAT IS THE IMPORTANT THING. IT HAS HELPED CHANGE ATTITUDES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND MORE IMPORTANTLY, IT HAS HELPED CHANGE THE ACTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS. LARGELY BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES HAS ONCE AGAIN BEGUN TO EXPRESS ITS MOST BASIC PRINCIPLES IN A FIRM, CLEAR VOICE, EVERY COUNTRY ON EARTH KNOWS THAT ANY INFRINGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS GOING TO BE SEEN AND SCRUTINIZED AND JUDGED BY THE CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND. THE EFFECT MAY NOT BE INSTANTANEOUS, BUT BECAUSE GOVERNMENTS KNOW OF OUR CONCERN AND KNOW THAT THEIR ACTIONS CANNOT BE HIDDEN FROM THE EYES OF THE WORLD, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM JAILS OR SPARED FROM TORTURE.

MIDDLE EAST

OVER THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF, THERE HAVE BEEN
A NUMBER OF SOLID ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS AREA. WE
HAVE NO ILLUSIONS THAT A CONFLICT WHICH HAS BEEN
GOING ON FOR DECADES WILL YIELD QUICKLY. BUT WE
ARE DETERMINED TO PERSEVERE IN THE BELIEF THAT WE
MUST NOT PERMIT THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE
TO SLIP FROM OUR GRASP.

FAST FACTS ON THE ECONOMY

- More Americans now employed than at any time in history (94.4 million -- July, 1978)
- Unemployment rate in July, 1978 was 6.2%, lowest since 1974.
- In last year, the unemployment rate has fallen 0.7 percentage points, or by about 10 percent
- Since the month before you took office, the unemployment rate has fallen 1.6 percentage points and the number of unemployed has been reduced by 17 percent.
- Inflation rate (CPI) for all goods and services:
 - 4.8 percent in 1976
 - 6.8 percent in 1977
 - 10.4 percent first half of 1978.
- Inflation of food prices:
 - 0.6 percent in 1976
 - 8.0 percent in 1977
 - 18.4 percent first half of 1978.
- Average hourly earnings index, Private Nonfarm Business Sector:
 - 7.1 percent year ending July 1977
 - 8.1 percent year ending July 1978.
- Housing starts, in June 1978, up 0.9 percent from previous month, up 8.7 percent from June, 1977.
- Real GNP growth, annual rate:
 - 5.5 percent in 1977
 - 0.1 percent First quarter, 1978
 - 7.4 percent Second quarter, 1978 (Commerce Department estimate)
- Federal Funds Rate:
 - 4-5/8 percent December 1976
 - 6-1/2 percent December 1977
 - 7-7/8 percent Most recent quotation.

DOMESTIC ACHIEVEMENTS

I. Major domestic problems, ignored for many years, have been tackled directly and comprehensively:

- a) Energy -- have made the American people realize the seriousness of the world energy situation and the need to take corrective action; four of five bills have been agreed to by conferees, and their passage alone will reduce foreign oil imports by 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985;
- b) Social Security -- prevented the Social Security system from financial collapse through legislation which re-finances the Social Security system and insures its stability through the next century;
- c) Urban Policy -- proposed the nation's first comprehensive urban policy; three-fourths of the policy should be passed by the end of this year;
- d) Farm Bill -- proposed and signed into law a comprehensive farm bill, which will provide stability in the farm markets and decent income for the nation's farmers; that bill's effects are being felt throughout the country now, as farmers enjoy one of the most bountiful and profitable years in history;
- e) Welfare Reform -- proposed a comprehensive reform of the welfare system, which would create 1.4 million public service jobs by 1981 and would establish a uniform cash assistance program for low-income citizens; while Congress will not pass that proposal this year, considerable progress has been made in an area in which many experts thought reform was not possible; next year, based on the Administration's proposal and work done to date by Congress, the prospects for passage of a sound welfare reform bill are good;
- f) Civil Service Reform -- proposed the first overhaul of the Civil Service system in 92 years; the essence of the Administration's proposal has passed Senate and House committees, and prospects for enactment this year are extremely good;
- g) New York City financing -- proposed and signed into law a comprehensive financing assistance program to enable New York City to recover from its financial collapse; this legislation was passed despite initial skepticism that Congress would respond again to helping New York City.

II. The Federal government has been made more efficient and effective through a number of reorganizations and regulatory reforms:

- a) Civil Service Reform
- b) Reorganization Authority -- proposed and signed into law legislation authorizing Executive reorganization; under that authority six reorganization plans have been sent to Congress to date and none has been defeated;
- c) Department of Energy -- created a Department of Energy combining and streamlining parts of seven government entities;
- d) Department of Education -- proposed legislation to create a Department of Education; legislation is now moving forward in Congress, with a reasonable prospect of passage this year;
- e) Airline Deregulation -- taken administrative steps to reduce significantly air fares and to increase competition in the airline industry; proposed legislation to enable the CAB to deregulate significantly the industry; the legislation will be passed this year;
- f) Advisory Committess -- eliminated, or proposed Congressional elimination of, over 40% of the 1200 advisory committees in the Federal government;
- g) Paperwork Reduction -- eliminated gross paperwork burdens imposed by the Federal government by 10% (examples: HEW paperwork burden reduced by 23%, OSHA paperwork burdens by 50%, and standard 1040-A income tax form simplified in a way to eliminate 19 million manhours of paperwork);
- h) Security Classifications -- issued Executive Order eliminating unnecessary classification of government documents providing greater public access to government documents;
- i) Regulation Writing -- issued Executive Order simplifying the writing of regulations and requiring that the author of regulations sign them before their issuance.

III. The economy has been stimulated responsibly, producing an enormous reduction in unemployment and substantial growth throughout the economy:

- a) Economic Stimulus Package -- proposed and signed into law a \$21 billion economic stimulus package, which provided \$4 billion in public works, an expansion of 425,000 public service jobs, \$6 billion in tax reductions, and 200,000 youth jobs;
- b) Unemployment Rate -- has dropped from 8.2% in November of '76 to 6.2% in July of '78; this 2 point drop in the unemployment rate in an 18-month period is one of the largest drops ever recorded in such a short time period by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; unemployment rate is now lower than at any time since 1974 (with the exception of the 5.7% reported in June and the 6.1% recorded early this spring); more Americans are now employed than at any time in history (94.4 million); and 6.5 million jobs have been created since the Administration took office;
- c) Income Taxes -- proposed last year a \$6 billion income tax reduction which was signed into law; have proposed this year a \$20 billion tax cut; while its composition is still being debated in Congress, it seems likely to be passed in about that amount;
- d) Economic Growth -- the most important economic indicators show substantial growth in the 18 months of the Carter Administration: housing starts were up 22%; real GNP is up 7.4%; real disposable income is up 5.4%; auto sales are up 20%; and farm income is up 50%;
- e) Budget Deficit -- made substantial progress toward balancing the budget in the early 1980s; inherited a budget deficit in the \$60 billion range; FY '79 budget deficit will be in the low 40s and FY '80 budget deficit will be in the 30s.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1978

Mr. President

The Apostolic Delegate to the U.S.,
Archbishop Jean Jadot, invites you to
attend a National Memorial Mass for Pope
Paul at 11:00 a.m. Friday at St. Matthew's
Cathedral. I think you should attend.

fran

fran

☒ approve

☐ disapprove *J*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

AS YOU DEPART FOR NEW YORK TODAY,
WANDA DAVIS LEWIS AND HER FAMILY
WILL BE OUTSIDE THE OVAL OFFICE
FOR A QUICK PHOTOGRAPH.

PHIL

7:58 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1978

MEETING WITH GENE WENSTROM (CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE 7th
DISTRICT, MINNESOTA)

Tuesday, August 8, 1978

7:58 a.m. (two minutes)

The Oval Office

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./er*

I. PURPOSE

A photo with the President for use in campaign materials.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: When Bob Bergland was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by you in 1977, a special election was held for his House seat in the 7th District of Minnesota. Republican Arlan Stangeland embarrassed the Democrats by defeating their candidate, Mike Sullivan, and Stangeland is now the incumbent.

Although this year's primary is not until September 12, Gene Wenstrom, 31, of Elbow Lake, has the DFL endorsement and no primary opposition. Wenstrom is a farmer, teacher, and second-term member of the state legislature, where he sits on the health and welfare, government operations, and higher education committees.

Wenstrom comes from the southern, more Republican end of the district, where Stangeland won in '77 by better than a two-to-one margin. In '77, Wenstrom lost the DFL endorsement to Mike Sullivan by a narrow margin and did not challenge Sullivan in the primary.

Democrats feel they lost the special election because of poor voter turnout and because their candidate was out of touch with the district. Unlike Sullivan, who had not lived in the district for 15 years, Wenstrom is closely associated with the interests and needs of the area. His Scandinavian name and farm background will be helpful. However, Stangeland, also a farmer, has made good use of his short incumbency in terms of constituent services; he has spent a good deal of time

page two

in the district. Furthermore, Stangeland is very well-financed and Wenstrom will have to raise a lot of money.

The seventh district (large, northwestern portion of the state) is the most sparsely populated region in Minnesota. Originally settled by Swedish and Norwegian lumberjacks and farmers, it is filled with wheat fields, lakes, and forests. Generally politically marginal, it had been going increasingly DFL before Stangeland was elected in 1977 (Carter carried the district with 57% and Bergland with 72% in '76).

Wenstrom is a good candidate, who will not have an easy time taking back this seat.

B. Participants: Gene Wenstrom

C. Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

- A. Encourage Wenstrom to "get back" Bob Bergland's seat.
- B. Ask Wenstrom why he feels the seat was lost in the '77 special election.

10¹⁵ a.m

Mr. President

Also now sent to :

- ITALY
- Jordan
- Saudi Arabia,

Warren.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

ACK	MRN	DTG	SIGNATURE
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~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION
SPECIAL CHARGES

S/S:PTARNOFF:GB

8/8/78 X22540

MR:OVCHRISTOPHER

NAME
TEL. EXT.
NAME

1 OFFICE NAME	2 OFFICE NAME
3	4
5 CLEARANCES	6 CLEARANCES
7	8

~~SECRET~~ ONLY

FLASH ECEDENCE LONDON, PARIS FLASH, BONN FLASH, TOKYO FLASH

IMMEDIATE SECRETARY

INFO ADDRESSES

SNODISANDLING

CHEROKEE FOR AMBASSADORS OR CHARGE ONLY FROM ACTING SECRETARY

INITIALS

AUTH.
PT DRAFTER

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: PFOR

SUBJECT: MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CARTER

PLEASE DELIVER PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CARTER
TO CALLAGHAN, GISCARD, SCHMIDT AND FUKUDA RESPECTIVELY

BEGIN MESSAGE: I AM PLEASED TO TELL YOU THAT PRIME
MINISTER BEGIN AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE ACCEPTED MY
PERSONAL INVITATION TO COME TO CAMP DAVID ON SEPTEMBER
5 FOR A MEETING TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK FOR A PEACE
SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. WE HAVE SET NO SPECIFIC
DURATION FOR THE MEETING.

11:30 AM

I WILL ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR THE MEETING AT 1:00 PM WASH-
INGTON TIME TODAY, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT THAT SADAT,
BEGIN, AND MYSELF AGREE THAT NO TASK IS MORE IMPORTANT
THAN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

I WILL OF COURSE KEEP YOU FULLY INFORMED OF THE RESULTS
OF MY CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT SADAT AND PRIME MINISTER
BEGIN. END MESSAGE.

44

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-12673-38-15

BY KS NARA DATE 6/10/13 ~~SECRET~~

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TO LONDON, PARIS, AND BONN

PLEASE DELIVER PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CALLAGHAN,
GISCARD AND SCHMITT RESPECTIVELY:

"I AM PLEASED TO TELL YOU THAT PRIME MINISTER BEGIN AND
PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE ACCEPTED MY PERSONAL INVITATION TO COME
TO CAMP DAVID ON SEPTEMBER 5 FOR A MEETING TO DEVELOP A FRAME-
WORK FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. WE HAVE SET NO
SPECIFIC DURATION FOR THE MEETING.

11:30 a.m.

"I WILL ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR THE MEETING AT ~~1 P.M.~~ WASHINGTON
TIME TODAY, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT THAT SADAT, BEGIN,
AND MYSELF AGREE THAT NO TASK IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE
SEARCH FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"I WILL, OF COURSE, KEEP YOU FULLY INFORMED OF THE RESULTS OF
MY CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT SADAT AND PRIME MINISTER BEGIN.
WITH WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS."

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
NARA *B. Davis* Date *6/10/2013*

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1978

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, August 8, 1978

8:00 a.m.

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo Only

II. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

III. AGENDA

1. Tax Bill. The Speaker's primary concern is the tax bill and especially the rule. The Ways and Means Committee asked that four amendments be in order: 1) to strike capital gains indexing, 2) add the Corman increase in the personal exemption (to \$1,000), 3) substitute the Fisher amendment which was offered in Committee, 4) substitute the Vanik/Pickle simple extension of expiring cuts.

Since the Committee reported the bill, Secretary Blumenthal has put a package together that does the following:

- a. Rate reduction - To shift the tax breaks away from upper-income brackets in favor of taxpayers earning \$30,000 or less, the Amendment would scrap the Committee's plan to raise the personal exemption to \$1,000. Instead, the present \$750 personal exemption would be retained and the current \$35-per-person general credit would be raised to \$100. The Amendment would also juggle reductions in tax rate to benefit lower-income taxpayers.
- b. Capital Gains - To reduce the Committee's cut in capital gains taxes, the Amendment would still

repeal the present 15 percent minimum tax, but would also impose a new formula designed to reduce the amount of a capital gain that qualifies for special tax treatment.

This has the support of the younger liberal members. The Rules Committee will be requested to make it in order as a substitute for part of the Committee bill. Also requested to be made in order will be a separate vote on a Social Security tax credit amendment. While we don't support the Social Security amendment we have agreed to support the request for a rule in order to get a clean vote on the Fisher/Corman package. Tip is struggling with the Rules situation and could be seeking guidance. Secretary Blumenthal has indicated strong support for this approach.

If history is any guide the Senate will probably adopt a tax bill which contains less reforms and less relief for lower- and middle-income taxpayers than the House-passed bill. This could be disastrous considering the actions of the Ways and Means Committee thus far. You should urge Senator Byrd to push for a good tax reform bill both in the Finance Committee and on the Senate floor.

As you may know, Secretary Blumenthal plans to attend the Breakfast.

2. Energy. You should talk about the natural gas compromise. You should ask the Speaker and the Majority Leader how the effort to get the required number of House conferees and Senate conferees to sign the report is going. You might ask Senator Byrd's assessment of 1) the possibility of a filibuster, and 2) our chances of invoking cloture; and, make the point that Senator Byrd instructed the White House Congressional Liaison office and Sec. Schlesinger to concentrate their efforts on getting votes for final passage, and we are directing our energies to that goal.

3. Civil Service Reform. House: This week's schedule lists Civil Service Reform as one of the items to be brought up should time be available toward the end of the week. However, it is highly likely that it would not be brought up; in fact, it is questionable whether or not we can get it to the floor next week. The Rules Committee is set to consider Civil Service Reform on Wednesday, August 9. You should stress to the Speaker and the rest of the House leadership the importance of voting as soon as possible, and that our strong preference would be to have it before the August/Labor Day recess.

Civil Service Reform (continued). Senate: The situation in the Senate is even more complicated because of lingering doubt over the future of the natural gas compromise as well as the threatened filibuster or prolonged debate by Senators Stevens and Mathias. These two dissident Senators are functioning as a very effective barrier to consideration of Civil Service Reform in the Senate, knowing full well that a lengthy delay will serve to kill reform for this year. We believe that to a large extent Mathias and Stevens are bluffing and whatever credibility their opposition now enjoys would be severely damaged if Byrd were to go ahead and schedule consideration of our Civil Service Reform bill.

We are now virtually in a position of chasing a receding horizon on Civil Service Reform. The Congressional schedule is now our most formidable foe, and you cannot lean too heavily on Byrd and O'Neill regarding the importance of getting consideration of this legislation this year. We think it would be impossible to sustain whatever interest the legislation now enjoys into the next Congress.

4. Security Assistance and Foreign Assistance. You should give special thanks to Senator Byrd and Cong. Jim Wright for their help on the Turkish arms embargo vote. Jim Wright was also instrumental in getting votes on the Young amendment to foreign aid which would have barred indirect assistance to Communist nations. The Young amendment failed 203 to 198--a tremendous upset.

You might want to stress how happy we are with the outcome of foreign aid thus far in the House and urge that the Congress continue to oppose restrictive amendments with particular emphasis on the Long amendment cutting funds for the IFIs. We are trying to encourage the Speaker to bring the foreign aid bill back up next week. It is now tentatively scheduled for action in September which will make the bill more susceptible to a political climate that will pose a serious threat to the bill. We suggest that you speak in general terms about your desire to get the bill back up as soon as possible.

5. Tuition Tax Credit. You should bring up--for purposes of the Senate--the tuition tax credit. That bill will be debated in the Senate later this week. The Packwood-Moynihan proposal, which was reported by the Senate Finance Committee, gives a tax credit to parents of students in private elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools and would cost at least \$5 billion in its first year. We are opposed to the tuition tax credit approach, preferring

Tuition Tax Credit (continued) instead to increase payments, liberalize eligibility and simplify application forms for the Basic Education Opportunity Grants (BEOGs). We have requested and the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved funds for the expanded BEOGs program. We will not accept both.

6. 1978 Elections. You should discuss your recent trip to Virginia and North Carolina and mention that you will be going to New York this week and to Missouri this Saturday. You should also mention that the First Lady and you met last week with your advisers to discuss your proposed travel plans; and, Frank Moore, Chairman John White, Senator Ford and Congressman Corman met last week on the Hill to discuss campaign plans. You should ask Chairman White for his comments.

PARTICIPANTS

Senator Robert Byrd
Senator Alan Cranston

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Cong. Jim Wright
Cong. John Brademas
Cong. Thomas Foley
Cong. Dan Rostenkowski

Secretary Mike Blumenthal
Dr. Brzezinski
Stu Eizenstat
Jody Powell
Jim McIntyre
Jerry Rafshoon
Frank Moore
Bill Cable
Valerie Pinson
Dan Tate
Bob Thomson
Bill Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jerry -

I don't think we should include the attached in the briefing. It is overly detailed and confusing.

But here it is if you want it.

G

CARTER ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

We have made progress toward all our priority foreign policy goals: improving our defense capability; controlling the spread of dangerous weapons; reducing tensions which threaten peace; enhancing American and world prosperity; improving America's standing and our bilateral relations around the world; and reasserting American values.

These are ambitious goals and progress will be slow. Nonetheless, we have made a good beginning.

1. Improving American Defenses

-- We are upgrading our strategic forces with the Trident submarine and missile and cruise missiles for strategic bombers, and exploring options to enhance ICBM survivability.

-- The US and NATO have undertaken a number of programs to improve NATO's defenses. The US took immediate steps to improve the readiness and reinforcement capabilities of US forces and sent additional forces to Europe. At our initiative, NATO launched a major program to increase the Alliance's military capabilities through better coordination of Alliance defense efforts.

-- Congressional repeal of the Turkish arms embargo will enable us to begin repairing a serious deficiency on NATO's southern flank; and by putting us in a position to improve our links to both Greece and Turkey could lead to improved prospects for progress on Cyprus and discussions of Greek-Turkish differences.

-- We have made a considerable and in many ways successful effort to reassure Asians of the importance we attach to the region and our determination to remain involved strategically, politically, and economically in this fast developing area of the world. Our efforts have centered around improving our strategic posture in the area, placing it on a stable and predictable basis over the long term. Plans to improve the quality of American sea and air units in the Pacific, gradual and phased ground troop withdrawals from the ROK, progress in negotiating the maintenance of a stable, long-term U.S. military presence in the Philippines, and efforts to improve defense cooperation with Japan.

2. Arms Control

-- We have made substantial progress toward a SALT agreement which, together with a comprehensive test ban, would begin to restrain the qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of strategic arms competition.

-- We have had recent progress in negotiations on a reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Europe, although not a breakthrough.

-- We are working with others to limit the spread of sensitive nuclear technology and materials. This is done through the Nuclear Suppliers Group which sets guidelines for sales; the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation which, at American initiative, is searching for more proliferation resistant ways of meeting the need for peaceful nuclear energy; and through tightening both IAEA safeguards procedures and criteria for our own exports of nuclear material. We have begun work toward an international fuel bank to provide a secure source of uranium to nations which comply with non-proliferation criteria. President Carter also has signed Protocol I to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which establishes a nuclear free zone in Latin America, and submitted it for Senate ratification. Since the President signed it, Argentina and the Soviets have announced their intention to ratify the treaty, thereby bringing us closer to creating the first nuclear weapons-free zone in the world.

-- We have launched a major new policy to limit the spread of conventional weapons to the Third World. We are setting an example by reducing the volume and controlling the sophistication of our own sales, and are encouraging other suppliers to follow our example as well as discussing with consumer nations the advantages of restraint.

-- We are negotiating with the Soviet Union about mutual restraint in the Indian Ocean; in the prevention of anti-satellite warfare; and in chemical and radiological weapons.

-- Our efforts to bring Arabs and Israelis together to work toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East have contributed to progress toward defining the issues and bringing the parties together in what remains a very difficult situation.

-- In the process we are maintaining our fundamental commitment to Israeli's security and well-being while developing a more mature relationship with Arab states. Congressional concurrence with the sale of aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt was an essential element.

-- We have worked to ensure the territorial integrity of Lebanon, including helping arrange a UN presence that averted a major crisis there.

-- We have made clear that we support and are prepared to work with the Non-Aligned Movement in addressing global problems; our ability to work constructively with the moderates in the NAM has been enhanced.

-- We have made progress toward international agreements to control international terrorism, especially the agreement reached at the Bonn Summit.

-- North-South economic tensions have been reduced by our constructive efforts to deal with legitimate LDC needs and interests. Rather than viewing them primarily in terms of East-West concerns, we have emphasized the responsibilities and obligations that both developed and developing countries share for economic development and the smooth operation of the world economy.

-- We are working to stabilize commodity prices. Specifically, we have signed the International Sugar Agreement and pledged a contribution to the International Tin Agreement. Both these measures now await Congressional action. In addition, we will soon begin negotiations on a rubber accord, and further discussions on the common fund, a facility to help finance commodity agreements.

-- We have agreed to take measures which would help ease the debt burden of the least developed countries. We have strengthened the coordination among our bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance programs, made progress in enhancing the effectiveness of our available aid resources, and are working to ensure that our aid does in fact reach the needy. Proposals to increase our bilateral and multilateral aid are now before the Congress.

-- A new Caribbean Group for Economic Cooperation has been established composed of 30 nations and 15 international institutions and designed to promote regional development on our "third border."

-- The President has announced his intention to establish a Foundation for International Technological Cooperation, which will be an important new facet in US foreign assistance efforts.

-- He also has committed the US to work with the World Health Organization, and other international organizations and governments, to develop an international program to improve worldwide health, nutrition, and family planning.

-- We have provided leadership in revitalizing the multilateral trade negotiations, in which for the first time the world community is focusing seriously on non-tariff barriers to trade expansion. Major world leaders at the Bonn economic summit in July endorsed an outline of a package of comprehensive tariff and trade reforms, and we expect participating developed and developing countries to conclude these trade negotiations soon.

-- We have intensified consultations with Japan, Western Europe and Canada to improve the international climate for sustained economic growth in each of our countries. This includes concerted action on a cooperative approach to world economic growth and stability which ensures that no one of us bears too heavy a burden for world economic growth or for necessary economic adjustments.

-- We successfully concluded negotiations with other countries on a \$11 billion supplementary financing facility to

ensure that the resources of the International Monetary Fund are adequate to meet serious balance of payments difficulties. Congress is moving to authorize our participation in this Fund.

-- We are working to augment and diversify the world's energy sources by supporting increased World Bank lending for LDC energy projects, and by a number of innovative programs for cooperation in energy planning and research with Third World countries, including a greater focus on renewable energy techniques. We are also working with other oil-importing countries to improve procedures for cooperation in case of an energy emergency. However, the main problem remains here. It is essential that Congress pass the Energy Bill and that efforts be intensified to conserve energy and find alternative domestic sources of energy.

-- We have taken the lead in international negotiations on a system for international coordination of national grains reserves.

- We are actively negotiating new replenishments for the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other regional banks.

Improving Bilateral Relations

-- We have restored momentum in our relations with China. We have begun to develop a meaningful consultative relationship with the People's Republic on matters of common strategic concern. We have laid the basis for expanded scientific and technological exchanges with the People's Republic of China. We enjoy an expanding commercial relationship with China in the agriculture, energy, and heavy industry areas. All of this must be seen as part of the process of normalization.

-- The Panama Canal Treaties have improved our relations with governments throughout Latin American. Furthermore, two visits by the President, an extended 7 nation tour by the First Lady, direct talks with as many as 20 of the hemisphere's Heads of State -- have all contributed to better relations between the U.S. and Latin America.

Our support for majority rule and peaceful resolution of disputes has done the same in Africa.

-- The first US-ASEAN Ministerial Consultations, just concluded in Washington, will help maintain and strengthen relations with Southeast Asian governments.

-- Security and trade relations with Japan and South Korea have posed complex problems, but we have improved those relations and this has enhanced stability in the Western Pacific.

-- Our relations with oil-exporting countries (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Nigeria) have been solidified through visits and more mature diplomatic relationships.

We have also strengthened our economic and security ties with these countries.

-- The seriousness of our consultations with NATO allies on a broad front is showing results in closer understanding and trust with key Western leaders.

-- We have given crucial support to the consolidation of democracy in Spain and Portugal, especially through our leadership in organizing a \$750 million coordinated lending program for Portugal.

-- We have improved our relations--political, economic and military--with Yugoslavia, a key to stability in Europe.

Reasserting American Values

-- The human rights policy is widely perceived as a reassertion of traditional American values. This has won support from many governments, and often from people living under governments which we criticize.

-- While we do not want to claim credit, we believe our efforts have contributed to creating a climate whereby the costs of violating human rights have the benefits of respecting human rights. We believe that this has lead directly to significant improvements in rights of the person everywhere. Thousands of political prisoners have been freed in over a dozen countries; torture of prisoners has been reduced or eliminated; and trials of political prisoners are more often open to the public. In some

few instances, there are encouraging beginnings in the long process of broadening press and political freedoms as well. In 1978, there will be elections in fifteen countries in the Americas--an unprecedented situation.

-- Our human rights efforts are being joined by others, in international organizations like the UN and the Organization of American States, and sometimes by other countries in their own aid or arms sales policies.

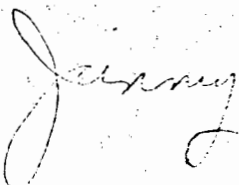
-- The President has signed and submitted for ratification four important human rights treaties: the Convention on Racial Discrimination; the International UN Covenants on Economic and Social Rights, and on Political and Civil Rights; and the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. He has also resubmitted for ratification the Genocide Convention. Congress has taken no action on any of these.

August 8, 1978

To Kay Graham

Thanks for your letter. I appreciate
and have noted your recommendations!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jenny".

Ms. Katharine Graham
1150 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

1
no recommendations

THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY

1150 Fifteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20071

KATHARINE GRAHAM
Chairman of the Board

August 7, 1978

cc Tody
J

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Carter:

We are very grateful to you both for last week's dinner which we all enjoyed and from which we greatly profited. It's always a great thrill to be in The White House--and last week particularly so.

I have thought over the question of someone to whom The White House can talk at times. If it's a matter of opinion and of interpretation--Phil Geyelin or Meg Greenfield are the ones to call. If it's anything else, I suggest they call me and I'll work it out.

Again our thanks for the great evening.

Sincerely,

Kay Graham

The President
and Mrs. Carter
The White House
Washington, D. C.
20500

BY HAND

Louie Martin

Summary/Comments on Louie Martin

Pat Harris:

Martin and Williams are both worth considering, but Louie Martin is by far the better candidate. He is absolutely tops in a class separate from the others (on the longer list of candidates). Louie Martin would not be building a future political base, as would most of the others.

Martin was almost singlehandedly responsible for the gains of blacks in the LBJ years. Yet in all of that time near the seat of power he never asked anything for himself. He has an appreciation for the anonymous staffer role. Gracious and decent.

Pat Harris can't think of anyone who would have reason to oppose Louie Martin. His appointment would be a clear signal that the position will be a substantive one. It's okay to pass over other black polls to choose Martin, because they will willingly acknowledge that the choice is outstanding. Can't think of anyone who would have reason to oppose him. Senator Stevenson would be very pleased.

Eleanor Holmes Norton:

Martin shares with Williams the essential traits of loyalty and credibility with a broad base of the black community, and both would bring first class stature to the job. The other candidates would not do the President any good, because the job is a horribly difficult one in view of the President's dismal standing among black leaders.

Assuming that he has the requisite energy level to rekindle his contacts and tackle the job, Martin would be the safest bet for the rescue operation that is needed. He brings the right image: Like Strauss, he is

an older, experienced, strong hand who is well liked. He is a stronger person and shrewder politician than Eddie Williams, and can get to more pressure points. The black news media, the Black Caucus, and the 15 leaders would all love the appointment.

Cliff Alexander:

Louie Martin is in a class by himself. He is so good and so superior to the others that he should be offered the job and asked how he wants it structured.

Martin is like Bob Strauss, but better. Liked and respected by virtually everyone, he is an amazing and pragmatic politician who has integrity and at the same time stands for something. A truly rare person who can combine loyalty to a President with loyalty to the black community effectively.

Louie Martin was responsible for bringing the blacks who are now in government into the Kennedy and LBJ administrations. He almost ran the DNC. He knows the details of party operations, down to what the ward bosses do in Chicago. He knows how to structure voter education and GOTV efforts, and how to capture the hearts of black voters. He is on the boards of the Urban League and the Joint Center. He put Eddie Williams in business. Presidents love him. He was the closest black to two Presidents, and that was the reality no matter what anyone else may tell you.

He is the only person on the long list who can step into an undefined situation and make the position work the way it should. Creative, sensitive. He would figure out the way to do the job, and without getting into a competitive posture with any other staffers who want to be stars.

Alexander will do anything he can to help convince Martin to take the job or help the White House develop a strategy for approaching him.

No black person threatens him. And other White House blacks would not feel threatened, because of clear seniority and expertise. Other White House staff would probably feel comfortable, because he is so decent and competent. He has the skill to be a general political strategist.

The President's positive rating in the black community has slipped to the lowest level for any Democrat in decades. The black leadership has the sense that their thoughts and ideas are not getting transmitted appropriately to the various arms of the administration. Louie Martin has the tremendous credibility to reverse all of this.

Furthermore, Martin is suprisingly positive about the administration, and he can do the job:

1. The moment he stepped into the position, all of these folks would start calling him--he is known and respected.
2. He would not be positioning himself for a future career. There is no room for speculation about his moving to replace Vernon or Ben Hooks, for example.
3. If not at a key meeting, he would figure out a way to get his points made to the appropriate people, and upon hearing the merit of his points everyone would realize that he should have been at the meeting.

If the choice is not Martin, then the job will have to be defined more before Alexander can make a recommendation. The best option might be, for example, to use a diffuse approach of sprinkling more junior people around. But if you had Martin, that sprinkling would occur anyway because he attracts and places top notch people.

Anne Wexler:

Sharp political skills. Respected by everyone in the political minority. Political pro. There would never be any need to question his loyalty to the President.

Valerie Pinson:

With Eddie Williams, absolutely tops. Martin is widely known and respected. He was LBJ's point man for black appointments and party activities.

Vice-President Mondale: Says that Louie Martin is his top choice and that his experience, his contacts in the black media and political community far offset the disadvantages of his age. He shares my view that it will not hurt to have a couple of "senior statesmen" around the White House.

ANDY YOUNG - RECOMMENDS MARTIN HIGHLY ALONG
WITH EDDIE WILLIAMS AND INTERIOR UNDERSECRETARY
JIM JOSEPH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Louis Emanuel Martin
President
Sengstacke Newspapers
2400 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Residence: Jackson Towers
5555 South Everett Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
312/493-5152

Personal Data:

Birthdate: November 18, 1912
Place of Birth: Shelbyville, Tennessee
Marital Status: Married - Gertrude Scott Martin
Five Daughters - Trudy, Anita, Toni, Linda and Lisa

Education:

St. Mary's & St. Benedict's Parochial Elementary Schools
Savannah, Georgia
Fisk University Prep; Pearl High School
Nashville, Tennessee
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Bachelor of Arts Degree 1934

Honors:

LL.D - Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 1970
LL.D - Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio 1951

Employment:

Vice-President & Editor - Sengstacke Newspaper Chain 1969 - 1975
Deputy Chairman - Democratic National Committee
Washington, D. C. 1961 - 1969
Editorial Advisor - Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Nigeria 1959 - 1960
Editor-in-Chief - Chicago Daily Defender 1947 - 1959
Editor & Publisher - Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Michigan 1936 - 1947
Reporter - Chicago Defender February, 1936 -
June, 1936

(More)

Current Business Activities:

Board of Directors - Chicago City Bank & Trust Company
Chicago, Illinois
Board of Directors - Illinois Service Federal Savings & Loan Association
Chicago, Illinois
Director & Advisory Board - Amalgamated Bank & Trust
Chicago, Illinois

Current Volunteer Activities:

Chairman of Board - Joint Center for Political Studies
Washington, D. C.
Board of Trustees - DePaul University
Chicago, Illinois
Board of Directors - Overseas Development Council
Washington, D. C.
Board of Directors - United Way of America
Alexandria, Virginia
Board of Directors - Metropolitan YMCA
Chicago, Illinois
Board of Directors - Chicago Community Ventures, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Steering Committee - National Urban Coalition
Board of Directors - Opera/South

Awards:

John B. Russworm Award - National Newspaper Publishers Association
1965
Equal Opportunity Day Award - National Urban League
1972

Memberships:

American Society of Newspaper Editors
National Press Club - Washington, D. C.
Overseas Press Club - New York, New York
Federal City Club - Washington, D. C.
Chicago Press Club - Chicago, Illinois
Headline Club - Chicago, Illinois

Eddie Williams

Summary/Comments on Eddie Williams

Pat Harris:

Williams is, with Martin, one of only two names on the long list worth serious consideration. He would get the support of the younger leaders, and there would be no hint of a generation gap problem. But he does not have the skills and experience of Martin. There might be some element of career-building in the job for Williams, because of the opportunity this would afford for building a political base.

Eleanor Holmes Norton:

Williams shares with Martin the essential traits of loyalty, credibility, and political skill, although Williams is obviously younger with less experience. Williams is one of those few who would bring adequate credibility and talent to the job to do the President some good in salvaging his poor standing among blacks.

Williams would bring first class stature to the job. Six months ago the choice between Martin and Williams would have been clear: Williams. Now the President's problem is so severe, that a Strauss-style aide with savvy and experience may be necessary. In that sense Martin would be better if he has the energy. But if there is doubt on that point, Williams would be the better choice.

Cliff Alexander:

Just not in the same class as Martin. Should not really be considered for a job slot that is not well defined. Williams is a little too academic for the White House spot, although he would be good in certain agency positions.

Anne Wexler:

Substantively very able. Wexler does not know anything about his political skills, but feels that he might have divided loyalties.

Valerie Pinson:

ANDY YOUNG : RECOMMENDS WILLIAMS HIGHLY.

RESUME

of

EDDIE N. WILLIAMS

POSITIONS

President, Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C., July 1972.

Vice President for Public Affairs, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, April 1969 to June 1972. (Assistant Vice President, 1968-69).

Director, The Center for Policy Study, The University of Chicago, August 1970 to June 1972. (Associate Director, 1968-69; Acting Director, 1969-70).

Foreign Service Reserve Officer, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. (Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, 1965-68; Staff Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1964-65; Protocol Officer, Office of the Chief of Protocol of the United States, 1961-64).

Research Editor, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C., June 1960 to November 1960.

Staff Assistant, U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Disarmament, Washington, D.C., September 1959 to May 1960.

Congressional Fellow of The American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., November 1958 to August 1959.

Reporter, The Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World Newspaper, May 1957-November 1958.

Radar Officer and Executive Officer, U. S. Army Guided Missile Battery, March 1955 to March 1957.

EDUCATION

University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, 1950-54; Bachelor of Science Degree in Journalism.

Graduate study in Political Science, Atlanta (Ga.) University 1957-59; and Howard University (Washington, D.C.), 1960-61.

FELLOWSHIPS

Fellow, The American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., 1960-61.

Fellow, The Falk Foundation (Citizenship Project), Howard University Graduate School, Washington, D.C., 1960-61.

Fellow, The Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC), 1968-69

PUBLICATIONS

Columnist, The Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times Newspaper, July 1970 to June 1972

Editor, Delivery Systems for Model Cities: New Concepts in Serving the Urban Community, The University of Chicago Center for Policy Study, 1970

Contributor, various Journals, Magazines, Newsletters.

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIPS

Board of Directors, Family and Child Services, Washington, D.C.

Board of Directors, Drug Abuse Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, Children's Television Workshop, New York City.

Advisory Committee, American Political Science Association Fellowship Program, Washington, D.C.

Visiting Committee on Afro-American Studies, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chairman, Census Advisory Committee on the Black Population for the 1980 Census.

FORMER MEMBERSHIPS

Board of Visitors, Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Los Angeles, California

Board of Governors, Common Cause

D. C. Home Rule Transition Commission

Pi Sigma Alpha Political Science Honor Society

Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Fraternity

Board of Directors, Chicago Urban League

PERSONAL

Born August 18, 1932, Memphis, Tennessee; married to the former
Sallie E. Smart of Savannah, Georgia.

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Joint Center for Political Studies
926 Woodward Building
1426 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/638-4477

Malcolm Dade

Summary/Comments on Malcolm Dade

Pat Harris:

Harris does not know him, and that is tantamount to a very negative review since this position requires someone with a broad base of contacts in the black community. It would also be a mistake to choose someone who will certainly be seen as a lieutenant of Coleman Young or any of the other leaders.

Eleanor Holmes Norton:

It would be a grievous error to appoint someone who is both unknown to the national scene and so closely identified with a particular leader. Dade is Coleman's man, or so it will be assumed. He has no network of roots in the national community. No.

Cliff Alexander:

Does not know him.

Tim Kraft:

Of the three, Kraft would prefer Dade.

Anne Wexler:

Although he is not that well known among all constituent groups, he is highly respected by the mayors and politicians. Dade is extremely bright and very politically savvy.

Valerie Pinson:

Although Pinson does not know Dade personally, a trustworthy source has told her that Mayor Young has been trying to get rid of Dade for some time. Aside from that, Dade is unacceptable because the leaders simply don't know him well, although a few know him by name.

R E S U M E

NAME: Malcolm Gray Dade, Jr.

ADDRESS: 3374 Sherbourne, Detroit, Michigan 48221

TELEPHONE: Office - (313) 224-3465
Home - (313) 863-9379

PERSONAL: Date of Birth: May 7, 1931
Place of Birth: New Bedford, Massachusetts
Health: Excellent
Marital Status: Married to Kitty L. Dade
Children: Sharon, April 2, 1957
Malcolm G., III, April 22, 1958
Karen, September 1, 1964

EDUCATION: Attended Macalester College, 1948-1949

B. S. Degree: Wayne State University, June, 1964
Major - Political Science

Advanced Study: Wayne State University, School of
Social Work, September, 1964

WORK EXPERIENCE:

September, 1956 City of Detroit
to May, 1968

Department of Public Welfare

1956-1959 - Public Aid Worker

Determining eligibility of applicants for
public assistance.

1959-1963 - Principal Public Aid Worker

Supervision of workers engaged in making
investigations of eligibility of applicants
for public assistance. Substitute supervisor
for all district offices; supervision of in-tal
screening division; teaching orientation of
new workers.

Commission on Children and Youth

September, 1963 to January, 1965 - Community Service Assistant

Provided staff assistance to several Committees of the Commission with emphasis on community organizations. Assistance to youth groups, general citizenship, and education.

January, 1965 to September, 1965 - Senior Community Service Assistant (Mayor's Committee, Total Action Against Poverty)

Supervision and administration of the Cultural Enrichment Field Trips Program.

September, 1965 to May, 1967 - Administrative Assistant

Supervision and administration of all staff and programs of the Commission.

May, 1967 to October, 1967 - Office of the Mayor (Special Assignment)

Supervision of Mayor's Summer Task Force. Member of Mayor's Development Team.

Mayor's Committee on Human Resources Development

October, 1967 to May, 1968 - Assistant Director, Program Development, Planning and Evaluation

Responsible for the supervision of staff and the development and administration of specialized community projects.

May, 1968 to
January, 1970

Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan

May, 1968 to April, 1969 - Staff Director of Program Development

Responsible for the development of voter registration and get-out-the-vote programs. Additionally responsible for political analysis and staff activity in the tri-county metropolitan area.

April, 1969 to January, 1970 - Deputy Chairman

Principal administrative post of the Democratic Party of Michigan responsible for all staff activities in the Party.

January, 1970 to March, 1971 Detroit Board of Education

Assistant Decentralization Coordinator, Office of School Decentralization

Responsible for programs aimed at the involvement of the community in the development of Guidelines and provision of information on decentralization.

April, 1971 to June, 1972

State of Michigan, Office of the Attorney General

Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General

Responsible for special projects as assigned by the Attorney General or his deputy.

July, 1972 to November, 1972

Kelley for Senate Campaign

Responsible for implementing the candidate's and Executive Committee's guidance as to the conduct of the campaign

November, 1972 to January, 1973

State of Michigan, Office of the Attorney General

Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General

Responsible for special projects as assigned by the Attorney General or his deputy.

January, 1973 Special Assistant to Senator Philip A. Hart, U.S. Senate
to November, 1973

Responsible for legislation and constituent contact
in the areas of Health, Labor, O.E.O., Bureau of
Indian Affairs and such other special assignments
as might arise.

September, 1973 (On leave from Senator Hart)
to

November, 1973 Campaign Director, Coleman A. Young for Mayor Committee

Responsible for operational responsibility of the campaign
under the direction of the Campaign Manager.

November, 1973 Interim Office of the Mayor

General Staff assistance.

January, 1974 City of Detroit - Mayor's Office
to date

Executive Assistant to the Mayor

Responsible for liaison with various City departments i.e.,
Community and Economic Development, Civic Center etc.
and such projects as assigned by the Mayor.

August, 1976 to (On leave from Mayor's Office)
November, 1976

Regional Director, Jimmy Carter for President Committee

Responsible for campaign activities for Illinois,
Indiana, and Michigan

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Urban Alliance - Former Member
Bagley Community Council - Former Member
Former Precinct Delegate, 17th Congressional District
Former Chairman, Century Fund, Mich. Democratic Party
Former Member, Executive Board, 17th District
Contributing member to the Democratic National Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
Former Board of Directors, Planned Parenthood League
of Michigan
Trade Union Leadership Council
Americans for Democratic Action
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Kappa Alpha Psi

St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church
Episcopal Mission Board of Directors, Wayne State
University - Former Director

HOBBIES: Fishing, reading, wine making and cooking.

PERSONAL Mr. Avern L. Cohn
REFERENCES: 17815 Hamilton
Detroit, Michigan 48203

The Honorable Coleman A. Young
Manoogian Mansion
9240 Dwight
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Mr. Lawrence Doss
1347 Joliet
Detroit, Michigan 48207

Mr. Edward Littlejohn
8971 E. Outer Drive
Detroit, Michigan 48213

The Honorable Frank J. Kelley
4267 Mar-Moor Drive
Lansing, Michigan 48917